for some time after they have left the nest, and do not quit them until they are perfectly able to take care of themselves.

"The Collared Flycatcher does not resort so frequently to the tops of trees as the *Muscicapa grisola*, even during fine weather, but evinces a preference for the centre and lower portions of trees and shrubs, and bushes on the borders of ditches and rivers, where insects are particularly numerous during the heat of the day. In rainy weather it remains on the lower branches, whence it readily darts upon any insect that may be passing or fluttering near the ground. When obliged to resort to the ground for food, it alights on a stone, or any other slight elevation, and waits for its prey. Its actions are very similar to those of *M. grisola*; and it exhibits a similar air of stupidity and melancholy. Like that species it admits of a close approach. Its voice is very different, stronger, sharper, and seems to resemble the syllables *pitt, pitt*. During the breeding-season and the education of the young the male gives utterance to a warble as brief as that of *M. atricapilla*, mainly composed of sharp notes, but not entirely devoid of sweetness. In autumn, when it is fat, its flesh is not to be despised, especially as at that season the bird feeds upon fruits, such as the mulberry and fig.

"This species departs from Savoy before the commencement of the month of October; but a few of the young remain to the 8th or 12th of that month."

Besides possessing a broad white collar at the back of the neck, this species differs from *M. atricapilla* by having a much greater amount of white on the forehead and a more extensive band of white on the primaries. Temminck states that the tail is wholly black; and such is the case with the specimen now before me; but I suspect that in some specimens the outer tail-feathers are margined with white. The female, as will be seen on reference to the Plate, differs very considerably from the male. It is said that the young males are very similar to the female, or, if any difference occurs, they are rather darker. "On the approach of spring the plumage of the young male blackens wherever it is ash-coloured in the female. One or both lateral tail-feathers are black, with white edges, but the latter disappear entirely in males upwards of two years old. In winter there is no difference between males and females" (Bree).

The Plate represents an adult male and either a female or a young male, of the size of life. The plant is the *Ulmus major*, with its seed-vessels.